

§ 149.585

(3) Transmit a signal of at least 250 milliwatts radiated power that is omnidirectional and polarized in the horizontal plane;

(4) Transmit a two-element or more Morse code character, the length of which does not exceed 25 percent of the radar range expected to be used by vessels operating in the area;

(5) If of the frequency agile type, be programmed so that it will respond at least 40 percent of the time, but not more than 90 percent of the time, with a response-time duration of at least 24 seconds; and

(6) Be located at a minimum height of 15 feet above the highest deck of the platform and where the structure of the platform, or equipment mounted on the platform, does not obstruct the signal propagation in any direction.

§ 149.585 What are the requirements for sound signals?

(a) Each pumping platform complex must have a sound signal, approved under subpart 67.10 of this chapter,

When—	The District Commander must be notified—
(a) Construction of a pipeline, platform, or single point mooring (SPM) is planned.	At least 30 days before construction begins.
(b) Construction of a pipeline, platform, or SPM begins	Within 24 hours, from the date construction begins, that the lights and sound signals are in use at the construction site.
(c) A light or sound signal is changed during construction	Within 24 hours of the change.
(d) Lights or sound signals used during construction of a platform, buoy, or SPM are replaced by permanent fixtures to meet the requirements of this part.	Within 24 hours of replacement.
(e) The first cargo transfer operation begins	At least 60 days before the operation.

§ 149.615 What construction drawings and specifications are required?

(a) To show compliance with the Act and this subchapter, the licensee must submit to the Commandant (CG-5P) or accepted Certifying Entity (CE) at least three copies of:

(1) Each construction drawing and specification; and

(2) Each revision to a drawing and specification.

(b) Each drawing, specification, and revision under paragraph (a) of this section must bear the seal, or a facsimile imprint of the seal, of the registered professional engineer responsible for the accuracy and adequacy of the material.

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that has a 2-mile (3-kilometer) range. A list of Coast Guard-approved sound signals is available from any District Commander.

(b) Each sound signal must be:

(1) Located at least 10 feet, but not more than 150 feet, above mean high water; and

(2) Located where the structure of the platform, or equipment mounted on it, does not obstruct the sound of the signal in any direction.

Subpart F—Design and Equipment

GENERAL

§ 149.600 What does this subpart do?

This subpart provides general requirements for equipment and design on deepwater ports.

§ 149.610 What must the District Commander be notified of and when?

The District Commander must be notified of the following:

When—	The District Commander must be notified—
(a) Construction of a pipeline, platform, or single point mooring (SPM) is planned.	At least 30 days before construction begins.
(b) Construction of a pipeline, platform, or SPM begins	Within 24 hours, from the date construction begins, that the lights and sound signals are in use at the construction site.
(c) A light or sound signal is changed during construction	Within 24 hours of the change.
(d) Lights or sound signals used during construction of a platform, buoy, or SPM are replaced by permanent fixtures to meet the requirements of this part.	Within 24 hours of replacement.
(e) The first cargo transfer operation begins	At least 60 days before the operation.

(c) Each drawing must identify the baseline design standard used as the basis for design.

[USCG-1998-3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG-2013-0397, 78 FR 39180, July 1, 2013]

§ 149.620 What happens when the Commandant (CG-5P) reviews and evaluates the construction drawings and specifications?

(a) The Commandant (CG-5P) may concurrently review and evaluate construction drawings and specifications with the Marine Safety Center and other Federal agencies having technical expertise, such as the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and the Federal Energy